## THE ALABAMA CLAIMS

The Official Correspondence Between England and the United States.

The Question Thoroughly Discussed.

A Mixed Commission to Adjust General Claims Proposed.

in Australia. She proceeded thence to the Arctic seas, where she destroyed twenty-nine United States morchant vessels, and finally, after the end of the rebel hostilities here, she returned to Liverpool, the place from which she had first gone forth and there surrendered herself to her Majesty's government, in part, upon the ground that sufficient evidence or notice was not presented by the United States, in part, upon the ground that sufficient evidence or notice was not presented by the United States, in part, upon the ground of accidental hindrances or embarrasaments, while in one place he seems to imply that the only devastating vessels of which we complain are the Sumter, the Alabama, the Florida and the Shemandoah. In regard to the first excuss, thave to say that British complaints of lack of vigor on our part would, under any circumstances, he unreasonable. International, as well as municipal haws, depend for their execution in Great British upon her Majesty's government, and not upon our own. Again, I think that Lord Stanley will find, by referring to unpublished records in the Foruga Office, what cortainly appears in our confidential archives, that at it time when the financiens to British sensibilities and with the approval of her Majesty's government, to reax rather than therease our sightance, then called by the repulsive name of espionage.

In relation to the accound excuse I think that the alleged lindrances and embarrasements were nothing electhan, the skilful machinations of the offending parties thomasires. In enumerating certain vesses in my fermer communication, I wrote of them not as all the vessels complained of, but by way of describing the Chas of which we complained. There were many others. The Nashville, stolen from loyal owners at Charleston, after having evaded the blockade and after having captured the Martey Bisch, arrived at Southampton on the Soin of November, 1861. She was entertained there until February 2, 1862, and then left the harbor, protected from the United States cruiser

come to be formally discussed, inquiry must be made on two points:—Ist, Whether the body seeking recognition could maintain its position as an independent State; and 2d, In what manner'it was proposed to maintain retations with foreign States. After reviewing this conversation, is it to be wondered at that the trantors, when retiring from this interview, assured his Lordship that they would rest in London in the hope that a recognition (of the sovereignty) of the Southern Confederacy would not long be delayed. Two days later, namely, on the 6th of May, the principal secretary for Foreign Allairs announced in Parliament that the Ministry had consuited the law officers of the Crown—the Attorney General and the Solictor General and the Queen's Advocate—and her Majesty's government had come to the opinion that the Southern Confederacy of America, according to the principles which seemed to them to be just principles, must be treated as a beiligerent. The Queen's proclamation, which went half the way towards recognition of the so-called Southern Confederacy, was issued at London on the 15th day of May, in the morning. Mr. Adams arrived there in the evening. He was officially received on the 15th. This is the history of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. What I wrote concerning it in the despatch which Lord Stanley has received is as follows:—

While as yet the civil war was undeveloped and the managents were without any organized ministry forces or treasury, long before they pretended to have a flag or to put an armed ship or even a merchant vessel upon the sea, her hajesty's government, acting precipitately, as we have always insisted, procesimed the insurgents a belitgerent power, and connected to them the advantages and privileges of that character, and thus raised them in regard to the prosecution of an unlawful armed insurrection to an equality with the United States. Floc United States remain of the opinion that the proclamation has not been justified on any ground of either necessity or moral right; that

we finglet Shanom. She was afterwish housing the perior of Bermond and Ransas in the Worl bulls. The Jatanas improved her and Ransas in the Worl bulls. The Jatanas improved her and Ransas in the Worl bulls. The Jatanas improved her and Ransas in the Control of the Partial States merchant and Control of the Control of th

the Queen of England, is primarily responsible for the acknowledgment of the belikerent character in the so-called Confederate States, and that in recognizing the status of the so called Confederate States are beligerent, the British government found liself, associated with the greater part, if not the whole of the maritime powers of Europe.

But I will not be led any further into a renewal of controvers on these or other points raised by Mr. Seward, and that not because I feel any doubt as to the possibility of maintaining the ground on which the British government have hitherto taken their stand, but because I feel that by doing so I should be more likely to retard that to advance a settlement of the real question at issue—analysis, that of the liability of the British government to make good the losses occasioned to American commerce by the operations of Confederate ships-of-war, in which British subjects are alleged at some times or other to have had more or less interest, and which in their character of Confederate ships-of-war, were at different times admitted in the ports of her Mejesty's dominions.

In my dispatch of the 50th of Novamber I explained to you the grounds on which her Majesty's government of which their dispatch of the corrumstances of the time when that recognition was made, but if at the same time expressed the willingness of her Majesty's government of the United States, to refer to arbitration other questions which might be made to them by the government of the United States, to refer to arbitration other questions which might be made to them by the government of the United States, to refer to arbitration other questions which might be made to them by the government is in reference to the late war, and I desirable that Great British enough acknowledge and satisfy the claims for indemnity which we have submitted, than it would be 'indo me qual acknowledge and satisfy the claims for indemnity which we have submitted, than it would be 'indo me qual rand was arbitrator who would consent to

His lordship now observes that the British government is ready to go to arbitration upon the question whether, in the matters connected with all those vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American citizons have arises, the course pursued by the British government and those who acted upon its authority was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British government to make good, either in whose or in part, the losses of the American citizons.

The President considers these terms to be at once comprehensive and sufficiently process to include all the claims of American citizons for depredations upon their commerce during the late reboliton, which have been the subject of complaint upon the part of this government. But the United States government in this view would deem itself at the berty to lusist before the arbiter that the actual proceedings and relations of the British government, its officers, agents and subjects, towards the United States in regard to the reboliton, are among the matters which are connected with the vessels whose depredations are complained of, just as, in the case of general claims aluded to by Lord Stanley, the actual proceedings and relations of her Majesty's government, its officers, agents and subjects, in regard to the United States and in regard to the rebellon and the robels, are necessarily connected with the vessels of the United States and in regard to the rebellon and the robels, are necessarily connected with the transactions out of which those general claims arose.

Lord Stanley's plan seems to be to constitute two descriptions of tribunds—one an arbiter to determine the question of the mais—one an arbiter to determine the question of the mais—one an arbiter to determine the amount of damages, for indemnity, to be awarded in the cases examined by the first tribunal, in the event of a facilities, and a confugent reference to the same or other mixed commission to agertain and determine the amount of damages, for indemnity, to be awarded in the

### BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BURGLARIES.—The residence of Thomas E. Thompson,

Buggetaries.—The residence of Thomas E. Thompson, No. 71 Henry street, was burglariously entered at an early hour yesterday morning and robbed of \$170 worth of goods. The thief was seen and chased by an officer of the Forty-first precinct; but he managed to make good his escape with the property. Yesterday morning the lager beer saloon of Mr. C. Eiseeman, No. 123 Mycagoff street, E. D., was burglariously entered and robbed of a quantity of cigars and tobacco, Entrance was effected through a rear window.

Demography Caracteries in Company — At about half-

DESCRIPTION CHARACTERS IN COSTODY.—At about half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon officers Lewis and Adamson, of the Forty-fifth precinct, found two men, Adamson, of the Forty-Rith precinct, found two men, named James Adams and Martin Corrigan, trying the doors of the dwelling house at the corner of South Tenth and Ihird streets. The officers took the men into custody; but while conveying them to the station house Adams suddenly drew a revolver and attempted togshoot officer Lewis. He was clubbed pretty soverely and the pistol was taken from him. Both men were locked up to await examination.

An Escared Paisoness Picked or in the River.—A man who gave his name as Morris Haildt, was picked up in the East river yesterday by the crew on board of a sloop, in the vicinity of Blackwell's Island. As the man had escaped from the Ponitentiary he was landed over to the police of the Forty-fifth precinct. An Arran with a Donnario - Mrs. F. W. Jones, re-

An APPAIN WITH A DOMESTIG -- Mrs. F. W. Jones, residing at No. 6 Willow place, recently discharged her
servant girl, Mary M. Aims, without paying her the eatire amount which she ciaimed was due her. Last evening, about eight violeck, the girl called upon Mrs.
Jones and, as alleged, made another demand for bey
money, they got into a quarrel at the head of the
ciairway, and Mrs. Jones, becoming enraged,
period the girl by the throat. In the struggle which en-

for steeling some dry goods from the store of Charle Mallenborton, 197 Atlantic street. He was arrested by

The affidavits of Messrs, Tracy, district attorney, and is assistant were mainly founded on the sworn state-

question had been removed, and that there was no such

the seizure of twenty-one barrele, a part of the one hundred and eleven that were removed on the 25th, and of their subsequent release by the District Attorney. And deponent further says that one Louis Fanctor was engaged with said Cunningham in the removal of said spirits that the same was removed on carts, and that said Dayton superintended the removal of said spirits purchased by Cunningham; that on the 17th inst deponent made up his account of whiskey sold and removed from said bonded warehouse and delivered the same to the assessor and to the collector of the district, whereby the sales of said spirits, togather with the names of the parties to whom sold were correctly given; that on sending said report to said Califoott, said Califort, and Cunningham; that deponent said to aid Califoott, said Califore of the last 211 sold Cunningham; that deponent said to aid Califoott, whereast the said the had no account in his office of the last 211 sold Cunningham; that deponent said to aid Califort, "That is strange, as some of it was seized on the 25th, and steed half a day in the street before the District Attorney's office until Cunningham came from New York, at about three o'clock P. M.; that Mr. Cunningham came to his (the collector's) office, with the Assistant District Attorney, to learn if the whiskey was all right, and the same was afterwards released, and Dayton was sent away in charme of the whiskey." To this said Califoott made no reply. And deponent further says that he knows the handwriting of said Califoott, and said pornait was planity endorsed, "Permit for the removal of 211 barcels." And deponent further says that on the 23th day of May last was the signature of said Califoot, and said pornait was planity endorsed, "Permit for the removal of 211 barcels." And deponent further says that the 200 barrels removed by him and pald deponent or said spirits. And deponent further says that he has indicated at through orders from General Hillyer, and deponent further says that he have a few of the collector o

This whole affair was the cause of much speculation and discussion yesterday, especially among the officers of the Revenue Department, many of whom expect their turn next, as it is well known that the system by which it is alleged Mr. Callicott has derauded the government has been carried on to a great extent by many others now holding high positions in the service. Groups gather and talk over the affair, some taking part with Callicott and others going against him; and were the charges and countercharges, the developments and insinuations made in the heat of excitement by these little rings given to the public, it would then be very easy to form an opinion of the class of man who have now the charge of the collection of the immense internal revenue taxes of New York and Brooklyn. Probably the present "internal" warfare in the department may lead to some good and realize the truth of the adage that anys, "When certain people fall out honest men come by their own." This whole affair was the cause of much speculation

# NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

# POLICE INTELLIGENCE

deed he had been so unnecessarily and brutarly pursued by Frank or some other person, that, in the opinion of those who were present in court and saw the condition of the unfortunate Dutchman, who seemed at the best of times to be but a slow, stupid, harmless sort of a lager heer drinking animal, that the legal status of Frank and Neuhauur ought to have been changed, and the first named placed at the bar as the person to be nursisced.

punished.

Judge Kelly was of the opinion that justice would best be served by setting aside the complaint of Frank and sending Neubacur to his home—there to remain until his face once sgain became human and therefore divine.

### AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Oftsouth annual meeting of the American Pharnaceutical Association was held at four P. M. yesterday, in the -mail chapel of the New York University, corner of Waverley and University places. The members of the association mustered in strong force, and delegations

of Waverley and University places. The members of the association mustered in strong force, and delegations from the Colleges of Pharmacy of New York, Massachauctts, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Maryland, the Pharmaceutical Association of Washington, D. C., and Maine, and the Aimmi Association of the Philadelphia tollege of Pharmacy were to attendance.

The President, Mr. Frederick Scarns, of Detroit, Mich, being absent on account of ill healto, the chair was taken by Pro easor Edward Parrish, of Philadelphia, Pa., who read a letter from Mr. Stearns enclosing his annual address to be read to the association, and explaining the cause of his absence.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Credentials, and reported at a lister period of the even-intege, of Bethlenon, Pa.; C. Lewis Dieni, of Louisville, Ky.

The SEGRETARY then read a letter from the Executive Committee of the Long Island Historical Society, extending a general invitation to the association to visit their rooms during their stay in the city, and tendering to them the free use of their birary and reading rooms.

On motion of Dr. Edward R. Segress, of Brook yn, L. L. the invitation was accepted and the thanks of the association roturned to the society.

Dr. A. B. Tavion, of Philadelphia, moved that the Prefessors of the nectical schools and of the Colleges of Pharmacy in this city, and the medical profession in general, be invited to attend and participate in the discussions of the association.

Dr. Kerneten, of New York, and a few other members opposed the motion, when it was amended so as to invitat them to saxis, and as amended adopted.

The election of new members was then proceeded with, when forty-nine persons were balloted for, and unanimously elected.

Reports were then received and filed from the Executive Committee and from Committees will generally and pharmacy; J. Cheanny, Maryland College of Pharmacy; J. W. A. Gordon, Chempati College of Pharmacy; J. P. T. C. Candidus, Acceden, Miss.; W. H. Saunders, London, G. W. Li

Jersey City.

Sonals at the Brown Cot.—The New Jersey Railroad Company are about to employ the telegraphic signal at the Bergen Cut. One of the telegraphic stations
will be at the West End station, and the other on the
cast wide of the cut. The advantage of this is to prevent
trains following each other too closely. Similar signals
are in operation at the Passaio bridge in Newark and on
the Delaware bridge at Tranton.

Woodstde.

The Alloud Attrant To Mundon.—Mr. Redding
makes a statement denying the allegations of Trigler as
far as they relate to money matters. So far from owing
Trigler 320, Mr. Redding states that he is creditor to
Trigler 320, Mr. Redding states that he is creditor to
Trigler 320, Mr. Redding states that he is creditor to
Trigler in the sem of \$10, which he lard has in Mary.